The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,572—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.]

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,943 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th July, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Telicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Coconada, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 26th July, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

The Patna is due in London on 4th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 270	Rs. 180	Rs. 40	Including Wine.
Suez	360	220	—	
Port Said	380	240	—	
Messina	500	340	—	Without Wine.
Naples	460	340	—	
Leghorn	500	340	—	
Genoa	500	340	—	
Marseilles	530	350	—	

Children under 2 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Liver for Horses on Commission only, Rs. 25 per month including syce ; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th July 1879.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors of Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM

has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 26, Fir Market near Jummaa Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) MIRZAPORE	3765	600	A. Parish	26th July.
— GEELONG	1835	250	E. Stewart	1st Aug.
(a) NEPAUL	3836	600	J. S. Murray	8th do.
— SURAT	3141	130	W. E. Breeze	15th do.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(a) POONAH	3130	450	J. Orman	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrins	12th do.
(a) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*a*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2809	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m, on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KARIKAR	3021	450	E. J. Baker	15th Aug.
SIAM	3024	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3833	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums	In 1870	£139,808
after deducting	„ 1878	£295,149
Re-insurances..	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
KIRBY'S
PHOSPHORUS & COMBINATION PILLS
BY
B. S. MADON & Co.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

VAN HOUTEN'S
PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.
½ *lb Canister Rs.* 1-8 *Cash.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MOTHER
SIEGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP.
Cash Rs. 1-12 *per bottle.*

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

PEARL COATED PILLS.

THESE Pills if retained in the mouth several minutes are quite tasteless, yet readily dissolve, in less than an hour, in cold water.

ANTIBILIOUS APERIENT PILLS,
From a favourite recipe, operate mildly without griping.

BLUE PILLS.
Strongly alterative Aperient, must be taken the following morning.

COMPOUND PODOPHYLLIN PILLS and COLOCYNTH AND PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,
Free from Mercury, certain and safe as a cathartic.

COMPOUND RHUBARB PILLS,
Useful as a Dinner Pill and mild Aperient.

COMPOUND COLOCYNTH PILLS and COLOCYNTH AND HENBANE PILLS,
Both excellent purgatives.

CHOLERA PILLS.
Specially prepared for Natives of India.

SODA RHUBARB AND CHAMOMILE PILLS,
Antacid and Aperient.

ALOES MYRRH AND IRON PILLS,
Useful in Hysteria, Debility, &c.

CAMPHOR, OPIUM, AND CAPSICUM PILLS,
For Cholera, Diarrhœa, &c.

ALOES AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
A good remedy against constipation.

ANTIMONY CAMPHOR AND NITRE PILLS,
A portable and useful Diaphoretic.

Per bottle with boxwood cap Re. 1-4 *each, cash.*

TONIC PILLS,
Containing Quinine, Iron, &c.
Per bottle Cash Re. 1-12.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INK BOTTLES AND INKSTANDS.
Cash Price List July 1879.

REVOLVING DOME TOP INKSTANDS.
The latest introduction, when not in use preserve the ink from dust and prevent evaporation.

3½ inch.	4 inch.	4½ inch.
Rs. 2	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4

BEST PEWTER OFFICE INKSTANDS.
With Hinged Covers.

3½ inch.	4½ inch.
Rs. 1-8	Rs. 2

With Hinged Cover and Bottom Plate.

3½ inch.	4 inch.	4½ inch.
Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3	Rs. 3-8

TRAVELLING INK BOTTLES.
REPORTERS' INKS with Spring Tops, morocco leather covered.

1½ inch.	1¾ inch.
Rs. 1-4	Rs. 1-8

Ditto with extra slide fastening.

1½ inch.	2½ inch.	2¾ inch.
Rs. 1-12	Rs. 2	Rs. 2-4

PATENT CASKET INKS in nickel metal. Portable, secure and convenient. Rs. 3.

RANSOME'S POCKET INKS, secure from leakage and not liable to upset when in use. From Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 each.

INVIOLABLE POCKET INKS, Wich's patent. Rs. 2-4.

EXCISE INKS. As. 10 and As. 12.

INEXHAUSTIBLE MAGIC INKS,
In a variety of colours. Rs. 2-12.

THE TRAVELLER'S "BIJOU" Inexhaustible. Rs. 1-8.

WALNUT-WOOD INKSTANDS
With central handle, two pen-hollows and two ink bottles with hinged tops.
Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 12-8.

Ditto ditto with drawer.
Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs. 20.

OFFICE REQUISITES.

Bells.	Invoice Files.
Bill Cases.	Letter Books and Cases.
Blotting Pads.	Letter Cases and Clips.
Carbonic Paper.	Letter Files and Scales.
Cash and Boxes.	Letter Weighers.
Clips.	Loggerheads.
Copying Books and Presses.	Memo and Note Books.
Dumping Wells.	Oiled Sheets.
Date Racks and Cases.	Paper Fasteners.
Diaries.	Paper Knives and Weights.
Ebony Rulers.	Pencils and Pens.
Erasers.	Pencileasers and Holders.
Eyelets and Presses.	Penmakers and Racks.
Gum Bottles.	Scissors.
India Rubber Bands.	Sealing Wax.
Ink and Writing Fluids.	

STATIONERY CASES AND CABINETS.
STATIONERY of all kinds.
Sample Books and Price Lists on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY, JULY 26TH.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. HARRY St. MAUR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF GENERAL HEWETT, THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

SCREAMING COMEDY,
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H.P.

THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 27th August.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July 1879. Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN GEORGE DAVID FITZGERALD HILL HENRY, late of Bombay, European inhabitant, Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Gentleman, deceased, died on the 23rd day of February, 1877, at Bombay aforesaid, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of his ESTATE and EFFECTS were on the day of April, 1877, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to AGNES MARY HENRY, widow of the said deceased. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM against the Estate of the said John George David Fitzgerald Hill Henry, are hereby required to SEND in PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS in writing WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date hereof to us at our Office, No. 13, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period the ASSETS of the Estate of the said deceased will be remitted to his widow, the said Agnes Mary Henry, in England, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 2nd day of July, 1879.

SMITH & FRERE,
Attornies to the Administratrix.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.

UNDERSIGNED has the honor to state that he has RECEIVED the following NOTICES of MOTION to be brought forward at the Quarterly Meeting of the Municipal Corporation to be held here at 3 p. m. on SATURDAY, 26th Instant.

From T. B. Kirkham, Esquire—That, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the Municipal Commissioner's proposal to purchase a site on the Esplanade Market Road from Government, at Rs. 10 per yard, and to transfer to a Municipal Office at a cost not exceeding Rupees 2,50,000, including cost of site. The requisite funds, deducting the Rs. 75,000 included in this year's budget, to be provided from time to time out of current revenue.

From Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esquire—That the offer of Messrs. Sassoon and Co., of the old High Court building, be accepted.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24th July 1879.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MARWADY PUNNALALL CUNIDANJEE has contracted to SELL to SHA CHUNILALL MOTICHUND, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenaments, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Wittalwady Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Shaik Memon Street, on or towards the west by the said Wittalwady Street, on or towards the north by the house of Hurry Bhugti, and on or towards the south by the Khutterwady Lane, and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under No. 47, but now under No. 6015, old Survey No. 145, and new Survey No. 1208, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 331. ANY PERSON having any CLAIM against the above-mentioned property by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, should make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date of this notice, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Solicitors to the Purchaser.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAI MUNCHABAI, Widow and Executrix of SHA BALGOVUNDAS HURGOVUNDAS, has contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of pension and tax land, ground, or cart, known as "NAPTY and VEERA," together with all houses and trees standing thereon, and the wells lying therein, situated near the Purbhadevi Temple, in Lower Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 113 and 6/7, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 808, 9/0, and 811, containing by admeasurement 2,300 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by public road, on the west by the seashore, on the north by the cart belonging to Jeevan Gopall and Makoond Gopall, and on the south by the public road. ALL PERSONS having any claim thereon by way of mortgage, gift, or otherwise, must make the same known in writing within 14 days from the date hereof, to the undersigned, at their office, No. 2, Hornby Row, within the Fort, Bombay, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, of which no such notice shall have been given.—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1879.

MULJEE & BOMONJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY SEWERAGE WORKS.

TENDERS FOR PUMPING MACHINERY, PORTLAND CEMENT, AND STONEWARE PIPES.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for

1. Delivery and erection in Bombay of two complete sets of Sewage Pumping Machinery, capable of a combined duty of 1,632 cubic feet of sewage raised 26½ feet per minute.

2. Supply of Glazed Stoneware Pipes and Portland Cement, to be delivered at any of the Municipal Stores in Bombay within a distance of 3 and 4 miles respectively, from the New Prince's Dock.

Forms of Contracts, Specification, Quantities, &c., &c., may be obtained on payment of 10 Rupees for each, at the Office of the undersigned, in Bombay, or from Messrs. JESKINSON and OLIVERS, of Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, London, on payment of £1-0-0 each. Tenders to be endorsed "Tender for Sewage Pumps," "Portland Cement," and "Stoneware Pipes," separately, and addressed to JOHN RAY GRANT, Esquire, C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and must be delivered at his Office in Bombay on or before the 20th day of September next for those of Portland Cement and Stoneware Pipes, and on or before the 1st day of November next for that of Pumping Machinery.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 22nd July 1879.

HIGH CLASS
ST. JULIEN CLARET,
IN PERFECT CONDITION.

PER CASK of 50 Gallons, packed for transport,

Rs. 225 Nett Cash.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.
Of simple construction and guaranteed accuracy.

OZONE TEST PAPER.
With graduated scale of colours.

BAROMETERS.
Mercurial and Aneroid ; the latter from pocket size up to the 8 inch dial.

THERMOMETERS.
A very large variety, for ordinary or observatory purposes.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. BROWNE is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident, that as he has never published the formula, anything else Sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when required. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 21, 1864.

From A. Mounsey, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay :—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 11 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865,) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the Inventor,

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d.

J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.
Sole Manufacturer.

GRATIS AND POST FREE ON APPLICATION—

TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
CHEMICAL AND MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS AND GENERAL PHARMACY STOCK (ILLUSTRATED).
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
MEDICINE CHESTS (ILLUSTRATED).
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
ARTISTS' COLOURS AND MATERIALS (ILLUSTRATED).
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS (ILLUSTRATED).
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE AND HALL MARKED SILVER GOODS (ILLUSTRATED).
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
ALBUMS, DRESSING BAGS, GENERAL FANCY STOCK, STATIONERY, AND OFFICE REQUISITES (ILLUSTRATED).
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, AND LIQUEURS.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.
TREACHER & COMPANY'S PRICED LIST OF
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D. S. KEMP & CO.'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

YIELDS in Medicinal excellence to no imported preparation whatever. An experience of twenty-five years has demonstrated its sovereign remedial properties in Headaches, Biliousness, Febrile attacks, and all complaints arising from sluggish functional action.

GOOD CONDITION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW FELT HATS.

MADE ON THE IMPROVED COMPOSITE BODY,

MUCH LIGHTER AND MORE DURABLE THAN THE ORDINARY HARD FELT.

	Rs.	a.
The Campbell, Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown	8	8
The Craven, Black Stiff Felt, Round Crown, very Light	9	8
Do. do. Blue do.	9	8
The Campbell, Drab Stiff Round Crown	9	0
The Campbell, Beaver Brown, Round Crown	9	0
The York, Soft Black, Round Crown, Firm Spring Brim	8	0
Tweed Hats, in a variety of Shades	4	8
Tweed Helmets	4	8
Polo Caps	3	8
Tweed Caps	4	8
Tweed Travelling Caps, Ear Flaps	4	8
Straw Hats, Eton	4	0
Straw Hats, Oxford	4	0
The Ranger, Stiff Black Flat Crown	8	8
The Henley, Stiff Black Flat Crown, very Light	9	8
The Stamford, Half Stiff Black Crown	8	8
The Woodstock, Half Stiff Drab Felt Flat Crown	9	0
The Tyrol, Best Soft French Felt, Black and Drab High Crowns	9	8

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	a.
Tall Drab, Extra Fine Felt	12	0
Best Black Dress, French Plush	14	

PROMPT ATTENTION TO MOFUSSIL ORDERS.

Our Illustrated Catalogue, containing the above Shapes, on application.

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SHIRT MAKERS.

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

CLOTHIERS TO THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

CIVIL, NAVAL, MILITARY AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

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FOUNTAINS, DESSERT SETS & CRUET FRAMES, THE PORTABLE FOUNTAIN AQUARIUM.

(STORER'S PATENT.)

THIS VERY HANDSOME AND INGENIOUS NOVELTY FORMS AN ELEGANT ADDITION TO THE DRAWING ROOM.

The Square ebonised base is 42 inches in height and 15 inches across ; it is relieved with gold, and is tastefully draped with colored cloth and fringes. The Bowl is 12½ inches deep and 14 inches in width ; it is composed of very strong Plate Glass, relieved with a gold band on the top edge.

There is plenty of room for gold fish and other denizens of the Aquarium. In the centre of the bowl is the fountain pipe, tastefully hidden by virgin cork, weeds, shells, &c.

The Fountain is perpetual in its action and it can be readily set in motion in a few moments by the most inexperienced person ; its mechanism is very simple, so that it cannot easily get out of order.

Price complete with drapery Rs. 200 Cash.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAINS.

TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER—
In richly Electro-silvered Ware, Rs. 200.

DESSERT SETS.

Dessert sets in Mahogany lock cases, lined with blue cloth, each set consists of 12 each Knives and Forks with best electro-plated blades.

With beaded metal handle plated	Rs.	60	0
„ Ornamental „	„	65	0
„ Plain Ivory Handle	„	75	0
„ Plain Pearl Handle	„	80	0
„ Carved Ivory Handle	„	90	0
„ Carved Pearl Handle	„	100	0
„ Carved Pearl Handle with leaves engraved on blades	„	120	0

CRUET FRAMES.

Round, with 6 Bottles, Silver tops, open work at sides, very neat	Rs.	25	0
Round, 6 richly cut Crystal Bottles, with Silver tops, open work at the sides	„	35	0
Oval, very elegant richly worked (6 Bottles,) with silver tops	„	40	0
Fluted sides, neatly cut Crystal, rather massive, 6 Bottles, with silver tops	„	50	0
Oval, elegantly chased on 4 pillars, with 6 richly cut Bottles and Silver tops	„	50	0
Flagon, with 6 beautifully cut Bottles and Silver tops, with Shield on side	„	50	0
Oval, very elegant, with solid border, richly engraved and escalloped for name, 6 richly cut Bottles and Silver tops	„	63	0
Oblong, very massive, with 6 beautifully cut Bottles in (small diamonds) Handle on two pillars, rising from the centre	„	75	0
Round, with 4 Bottles, plain and very neat	„	12	0
Oval, 4 Bottles with silver tops, open at sides	„	22	0
Oval, neat cut glass work with 4 Bottles and Silver tops	„	26	0
Round, richly engraved and 4 neatly cut Bottles and Silver tops	„	30	0
Round, with 4 Bottles, very richly cut, with Silver tops, neatly engraved	„	30	0
Square, with 4 Bottles, very neat	„	36	0
Oval, on 4 Pillars, rich border round the Edges, 6 Bottles and Silver tops	„	35	0
Four Richly cut glass Bottles and Silver tops, the tray in, neat cut open basket, handle in centre	„	45	0
Oval, 6 Bottles, beautifully cut, open work stands	„	90	0
Round, Fruit Dish, in great variety from ..... Rs. 9 to Rs.		40	0

S. ROSE & CO., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

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NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF T

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 24TH JULY, 1879.

The past week has been no improvement on the preceding, so far as current business is concerned; on the contrary, the depression has been, if anything, more marked. In Imports there has certainly been less doing, and Exports are not more active, a large proportion of the produce now going forward being for Native account. Money continues easy; Government Paper quiet; Shares depressed; Sterling Exchange quiet. Freights, if anything, are rather steadier, there being no steamer now on the Liverpool berth.

Crop prospects now occupy the attention of commercial people more than any other topic, and we regret to say they are not so encouraging as they might be. In parts of the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country, rain are still causing a large amount of damage, and throughout the presidency generally rain is much wanted. For a few days after the departure of last Mail we had showery weather, but in most places the rain was only sufficient to stave off actual damage for a few days longer, so that the position is pretty much what it was a week ago; a timely fall would be the saving of the grain crops, but it must come before many days are over to be of any use.

Money.—The last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 19th instant was again favourable. The Cash Balance showed a reduction of about 5½ lacs, owing to withdrawals from the Government account, but the actual trade demand was less by 3½ lacs. No change in rates of discount has been made, the Bank's nominal minimums still standing at 5 per cent. on fixed, and 8 per cent. on demand loans, while in the open market accommodation is offering as before at 4 per cent. and possibly less. Such terms, however, are only obtainable against Government and other first class Securities, advances being almost unobtainable in the bazaar on Mill shares, which are now regarded—and not altogether without reason—with the greatest distrust. In the absence of regular trade requirements the outlets for the employment of Money are thus greatly restricted, and it is highly probable therefore that we shall see rates of discount depressed still lower before the resumption of active business.

Exchange.—The transactions in Sterling have again been on the most limited scale, and rates have been weak throughout, closing at a decline of 3-16d. per Rupee from last mail. The market opened on Saturday with a downward tendency, and during the day a decline of ¼d. was established. On Monday the feeling was, if anything, a shade steadier, but on Tuesday there was another drop of 1-16d. in Bank and ¼d. in House Paper, and on Wednesday no change took place although the feeling was easy. To-day, however, the news of the 30 lacs of Council drafts having been allotted in London yesterday at an average of a shade over 1s. 7 11-16d. per Rupee—or about 1-16d. better than was generally expected—has steadied things again, and quotations have recovered 1-32d. to 1-16d. from the lowest point, closing quotations being:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 11-16d. to ⅝; 6 months' sight 1s. 7 29-32d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 7 29-32d.; 6 months' 1s. 8 3-32d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 7 31-32d.; 6 months' 1s. 7 5-32d. per Rupee.

Bar Silver at home during the week has receded from 51¾d to 51¼d. per oz., but this, so far as we can see, is the effect, not the cause of the decline in Exchange on this side. The original adverse influences has been quieter advices from China, and the limited export business doing both here and in Calcutta, and until an alteration takes place in this respect, of which at present there is no immediate sign, we cannot look for the value of the Rupee advancing materially. Nor at the same time is there room for a decline of any importance. Bar Silver at 51¼d. lays down the Rupee at about 1s. 7¾d, so that the position of the Metal at the moment constitutes a strengthening influence.

Gold is quoted at Rs. 19-3 per tola, but there is nothing doing for Export.

On Calcutta rates have remained unaltered at ¼ per cent. premium for demand, ¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

On China the nominal quotation is Rs. 219 per 100 dollars for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills. From Hongkong the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai for 4 months' sight 5s. 0¾d. per tael.

Government Securities.—In the beginning of the week a strong demand set in owing to firmer advices from Calcutta, and prices advanced steadily until Fours were quoted at Rs. 95½ and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 101¼. On Tuesday, however, a reaction set in owing partly to the decline in Exchange and in part to less favorable crop advices from up-country; prices since then giving way from day to day and now close at Rs. 94¾ for Fours, and Rs. 100¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

Shares.—The greatest depression has prevailed since the departure of last mail, and in Spinning and Weaving shares something almost approaching a panic has been apparent during the past few days. Real investors seem almost to have deserted the market and speculation is quite at an end for the time being, the disclosures which have recently taken place regarding the management of some companies having frightened buyers, irrespective of the fact that owing to the depressed state of the market for Goods and Yarns few Mills are working to a profit, while the concerns now in the market for sale necessarily exercise a very depressing effect. In *Bank* Shares we note an advance of 1¼ per cent. in Bank of Bombay which close at Rs.682½. National Bank are Rs. 2 lower at Rs. 108, Agras unchanged at Rs. 128. In *Land* shares there has been practically nothing doing, and the only change is an advance of Rs. 2 in Freres. *Press* Companies are quite out of favour, and with few exceptions our list of quotations shows a general fall in values. *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares are very irregular, and in the absence of buyers difficult to quote. There is a decline of Rs. 80 in Manockjee Petit, Rs. 50 in National, Rs. 45 in Jewraj Balloo, Rs. 40 in Morarjee Goculdass, Rs. 35 in Khatau Makoonjee, Rs. 30 in Oriental, Rs. 25 in Bombay United, Empress, Khandelah, Madras United, Sassoon, and Soonderdass, Rs. 20 in Sholapore, Rs. 10 in Central India and Hindustan, and Rs. 5 per share in Coorla and Dhurrumsey. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay Burmah Trading Company are Rs. 20 lower, Bombay Fire Insurance Company Rs. 100 higher, Bombay Ice Company Rs. 6 per share higher.

Piece Goods.—It is scarcely possible to have had a quieter week so far as regards goods on the spot. The up-country demand has been limited in the extreme, and the clearances from the bazaar of all descriptions are only estimated at about 1,000 packages for the week. Prices, although not quotably lower, except in one or two instances, are not well supported, and to bring about business of any importance, sellers would accept a reduction from current rates. In the shape of indents and firm offers transactions have also been small, but there are no sellers in Sterling at any material decline, and for forward shipment the tone of the market is certainly firmer than on the spot, notwithstanding the by no means favourable appearance of crop prospects. There is the possibility, however, of a timely rainfall producing an entire change in future prospects, and on this a very great deal depends. The up-country markets are the reverse of over-supplied, and there is quite room for a large and active trade should the weather become favorable for the grain crops.

Grey Goods.—The demand for 40 inch Shirtings has been very poor, and although supplies are moderate, rates are weaker, of 44 inch supplies are small and prices are comparitively well supported, 6 lbs. especially being quoted As. 1 per piece higher. Of 50 to 60 inch Cloths the stocks are in excess of the demand, and values are tending in buyers' favour. Both Printers and Madapollams are in limited request, and of the latter stocks are heavy, but we do not alter our quotations. T. Cloths are difficult of sale, especially the finer makes for which a reduction of As. 2 per piece must be quoted. Of Jaconets supplies are liberal, and sellers are anxious to quit their holdings even at a slight concession in price. Mulls are unchanged in value. Of Dhoties the sales have been considerable at slightly easier prices. In *Bleached* goods only a retail business is passing. Supplies, although not heavy, are in excess of present requirements, and prices are, to a great extent, nominal. *Dyed and Printed goods* remain depressed and very difficult of sale. In *T. Reds* there has been rather more doing although not at better prices. *Local* goods meet a small demand at declining prices.

Twist.—The market has been decidedly quieter than last week, and in English yarns the off-take has been limited. Prices show a downward tendency, but so far we do not alter our quotations. Stocks are still moderate. Of *Local* Twist the sales this week have not been large, and practically prices are As. ¼ per lb. lower.

Metals.—*Copper*.—Only a very limited business has been done during the week and prices are nominally unchanged. For *Yellow Metal* the enquiry is slow. Braziers are unchanged, but we reduce our quotations for Sheathing As. 8 to As. 12 per cwt. *Iron* is quiet and only meets a small enquiry. Prices are nominally unchanged, stocks being, comparatively speaking, moderate.

Coals.—A very dull feeling pervades the market, and although sellers have been willing to accept a reduction of As. 4 to As. 8 per ton buyers have shown no disposition to operate, confining their purchases to their immediate wants irrespective of retail transactions from the bandar, the only business reported since the departure of last mail is a cargo of Brown's Dukinfield Australian now at Galle at Rs. 19, about 900 tons Laird's Welsh Hartley per "Simla" via Cape at Rs. 18¾ and about 200 tons Davison's West Hartley per "Hutton" s. s. at Rs. 20½ per ton alongside. A cargo of Cowpen West Hartley, April sailing via Cape, is offering at Rs. 19½ per ton to arrive without finding buyers.

Cotton.—The Liverpool advices by wire have been dull in the extreme with a decline of ¼d. per lb. in Americans and ⅛d. per lb. in Surats on the spot. Our market has accordingly shown great depression, almost nothing whatever having been done for Export, and we have to quote a decline of Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per candy, except for half pressed Dholleras and Comptas, which being in demand for local consumption have only given way about Rs. 2 per candy.

The purchases reported during the week only make up a total of about 3,000 bales altogether, of which about 750 bales are for export and the remainder for local consumption.

The receipts to date show the following comparison with the two previous seasons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Receipt for the Week	4,992	4 810	2,598
Do. since 1st September..	323,745	943,522	1,110,560

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 9,221 bales, making a total of 554,487 bales since 1st January against 661,392 bales for the corresponding period last year.

New Crop.—Although the grain crops are suffering for want of rain, sufficient has fallen for the cotton plant in Berar, the Deccan, Guzerat, and Kattiawar, and so far as we can learn the crop in all these districts promises well. The extent of ground under cultivation is generally estimated at 10 per cent. more than last year, and should the weather henceforth prove favourable, there seems every reason to anticipate a yield equal to the season of 1875-76. As yet, however, estimates are mere guess work, as the Dharwar and Compta Crop is only planted in August and a great portion of the Dholleras is only now being put into the ground.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Ginned Broach (nominal).....	Rs. 228 =	511/16d.
" Oomra (nominal).....	" 218 =	57/16d.
F.G.F. Do.	" 213 =	5 5/16d.
G. F. Do	" 209 =	5 7/32d.
Good Dholleras (nominal).....	" 224 =	5 19/32d.
F.G.F. Do.	" 216 =	5 13/32d.
G. F. Do.	" 209 =	5 7/32d.
G.F. Ginned Dharwar	" 211 =	5 9/32d.
" Comptas	" 203 =	5 3/32d.

Seed.—*Linseed* has been in some slight request of late, and stocks being small, sellers are now asking Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7 per cwt. for parcels of decent quality. *Rapeseed* is quiet with few buyers at Rs. 6-10 to Rs. 6-12 for Cawnpore; and Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 for Guzerat For Gingelly prices are nominal at Rs. 44 to Rs. 45 for White and Rs. 41 to Rs. 42 per candy for Red and Brown.

Wheat of export quality is only available in small quantities, and prices do not admit of business on anything like a parity with home quotations. We quote:—Best White, Rs. 39 to Rs. 40; Mixed, Rs. 37 to Rs. 38 per candy.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-3-6
Carolus	" 224
Mexican Dollars	" 222
Five-Franc Pieces	" 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	" 106-6-0
Gold Leaf	" 19-6-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 19-6-2
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 19-6-0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	" 19-3-0
Pekin Gold Bars	" 18-14

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	180	5,000	36,500	150 p.s.	700
Albert Co., Khatchao..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	940
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	12 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	570
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	470
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	60 p.s.	430
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	60
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	30
Dharwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,850	all	50 do	325
Khalisa P. and G. Co.	400	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co..	353	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	825
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	450
Mofoosil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	170
Prince of W. Press ..	120	..	1,500	250 do	165
Samoon's Press Co.....	600	800	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	430
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,200
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* For Share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Ballochmyle, 1,438 tons, Captain W. G. London, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shield, 12th April, with a cargo of 1,928 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

The ship Canon Harrison, 1,190 tons, Captain J. R. Hawe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, 20th May, with a cargo of 2 casks wine, 15 casks tallow, and 1,655 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finaly, Muir and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Chupra, 1,522 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo. The same Co's. s. s. India, 656 tons, Captain A. Russell, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Natal—Lieut F. R. MacMillen. For London—Captain Quin, Captain Fenwick, Miss Fenwick; and 42 deck for Zanzibar.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Ballochmyle	Loudon	Shield, April 12.
	Canon Harrison.....	Hawe	Newcastle, May 20
	Dutton (s)	Henderson ...	North Shield, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
24	Chupra (s)	Wood	Rangoon.
	India (s)	Russel	Zanzibar.

The steamer City of Baltimore, to Fort Said, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 24.

For Liverpool.

Ellen Bates—21 cwts rôpes and 55 bales rags, Nuthoo Soondersee; 100 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotam and Co.

Brankesome Hall—67 bales cotton waste, Govindram Dwarkadass; 3 bales rags, and 34 bales wool, Bhanjee Lucknidass; 30 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 40 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 64 bales wool, Muthooradass Valljee; 50 bales wool, Remoobhoy Russoolbhoy; 213 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund; 250 bales cotton, Ranjee Crushanjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Macfadyen and Co; 593 bales cotton, P Chrystal and Co; 60 bales wool, Laljee Morarjee.

For London.

Mirzapore s—61 cwts ivory, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 400 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

Euphrates—13 bales carpets, Khulfanbhoy Dama; 78 cwts Bhorns, Hajee Allarukhia Nuthoo; 28 cwts cardamoms, Thakurseo Narron; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 450 cwts rapeseed, Vallumjee Ghaichund; 125 cwts Bhorns, Dawoodbhoy Hassum.

For Havre.

Euphrates s—250 bales cotton, D Macfadyen and Co.

For Trieste.

Geelong s—22 casks coffee, P and O S N Co; 6 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, Ramdass Ruttonsee.

Escurial s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

For Port Said.

City of Baltimore s—12,000 cwts linseed and 772 cwts Bhorns, Valkart Brothers.

For Venice.

Escurial s—100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—1,000½ cwts teaseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

For Suez.

Mirzapore s—5 packages silk, Hajee Zanal Abedin.

For Calcutta.

Madura s—120 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 23rd July 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·718
Temperature of the Air	82·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·5
Dew Point	77·1
Relative humidity of Air	·840
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded as)	4·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of Wind.....	ESE, ENE, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	215
Fall of Rain ..... from midnight to midnight.	0·00
Total fall during the month	3·30
" year	23·12
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th July.	0.18

HIGH COURT.—JULY 25.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

Short Cause.

419-79—Macfarlane and G—Peeroo Mahomed vs Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawala—J C Oama—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

360-78—Crawford and R—Eshwant Vishnu Neney vs Damodhur Trimbuck Neney—Muljee and S—Part heard.

295-79—Macfarlane and G—Jafferjee Abdool Ally vs Tyebally Cassumjee and others—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.

222-79—Bhaishunker and D—G Reiffer-chied and others vs Vijbhookun Itcharam and another—M M Munshi—Partly decreed

99-79—Nowrosjee L—Vrasonjee Heerjee vs Buchoobai and others—Lynch and T.

122-79—Rivington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kessowjee Naik and others—Hearn, C and L.

340-79—In person—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.

36-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee and another—Craigie L and O.

271-79—Anderson and R—Bhaijee Byramjee Colah vs Homjee Cursetjee Dady—Present and W.

657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington H and C.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

For investigation under Sec. 468 of Act X. of 1877.

In person, Jewan Jetha vs Pootlibai and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

389-78—Shapurjee and T—Nanjee Premjee vs Narrondass Luckmidass and others—Hearn C and L—Part heard.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.]

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

For investigation of Pauperism.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Bhewra Puckeers, deceased—Imambai, widow, Petitioner.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

749-77—Chalk and W—Canjee Bhaijee and others vs the G I P Ry Co—Hearn, C and L—Part heard.

35-78—Chalk and W—Cooverjee Premjee and others vs the G I P Ry Co—Hearn, C and L.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 24.

Woolcombe, Lieut, 1-25th Regt, on leave, from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 21.

Seymour, Lieut, 16th Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Malegawn.

JULY 24.

Wahab, Col, 8th Bombay N I, on leave, to Poona.
Harrison, Lieut, 4th Rifles, to rejoin, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, 23rd July 1879.

Surgeon C G W Lowdell, is transferred from general duty Presidency Division to general duty, Northern Division.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence.

3rd Hussars—Major (Bt Lt Col) A H Vincent, to remain in England, from 21th Aug to 31st Dec 1879, in extension of the leave previously granted.

Royal Artillery—Major L W Taylor (G Battery 2nd Brigade) from 7th July to 4th October 1879 to Deyrah Dun, on urgent private affairs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 24.)

Military Department.

Lieut J W Gordon, 59th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 20th N I, is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Col E P Mignon, Staff Corps, Commissary General of the Army, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years.

Lieut R L P Reilly, Sub-Assistant Commissary General on probation, having passed the required departmental examination, is confirmed in the grade of Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, continuing to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Cla s.

The following appointment is made:—Captain J T Watlins, Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General on the Establishment.

Surgeon-Major C J F S McDowall, in Medical charge, 3rd Light Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

Colonel H F Hancock, R E, Consulting Engineer for Railways and Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department is allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

Ecclesiastical Department.

On his return from sick leave in August next, Rev G Gothard is appointed to act as Chaplain of Aden for three months.

Rev A G Lewis, Acting Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Rev E Crampt n is appointed to officiate for one year as Railway Chaplain at Igatpuri and Bhusaval.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr R H Vincent and Sir F H Souter, Knight, C S I, have delivered over and received charge of the office of Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Messrs T Mills and R H Vincent have delivered over and received charge of the Office of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Educational Department.

Mr D Macdonald, is appointed Curator of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr P Peterson, to be in the Third Grade of the Educational Department, and Mr W A Russell, to act in the Second Grade.

Revenue Department.

Mr W F Sinclair, Assistant Collector, on return from furlough is posted to Kaira.

Mr A Wingate, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. E V Mackay has delivered over and Major E W West has received charge of the office of the Political Agent, Mahi Kantha.

Messrs E F Richardson and A H Plunket have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of City Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Poona.

Mr S A Kyte is appointed Inspector of Police for duty in the Poona District.

Mr C E Coles has relinquished charge of his duties as Special Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Satara.

Surgeon S M Salaman, and Surgeon W McConaghy, have respectively delivered over and received charge of the Poona District and Yerrowda Central Jails.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT, W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 24th July 1879.

The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz:—

No 965	Vol	W T Hind	to letter B Company.	
" 986	"	W Corkery	to	" D "
" 967	"	J P Gellespie	to	" D "

By Order F. STOKES,

Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

Mails and Passengers from and to Bombay.
Heads of Intelligence.
General Summary.
The arrest of Wassudew Bulvunt Phadke.
The Deccan Disturbances and Brahmin Instigation.—Confessions of the Prisoners.
Poona Brahmins and Disaffection in Western India.
Capture of Wassudew Bulwunt, the Dacoit Leader.
Recovering duties, Lieut. Carey and the late Prince Imp rial.
The Abolition of the Indian Brigade System and the Concentration of Troops.
The Hon'ble Mr. Hope's Deccan Ryots Bill.
English Notes.
General News—
Bombay and Presidency.
Notes from Poona.
The Poona Dacoits—Confession of one of the Condemned Men—Important Revelations.
The Bombay Dacoities,
Hurry Nuik's Appeal.
Turkish Arabia.
A Fraudulent Claim Rejected.
The Parsee Writer's Rejoinder.
The Despatch of the Homeward Mail.
Correspondence—
The Ryot Plague.—I—II.
Sizing in Local Cotton Manufactures.
Irregular Troops.
Bombay Fine Art Exhibition Prizes.
Compulsory Militia Service.
Rainfall.
The Bombay University B. A. Examinations, Who is the fellow?
Bengal—
The Silver Question,
Retrenchments in the High Courts.
Madras—
The Rumpa Rebellion.
Burmah.
N.-W. Provinces, Oudh and Punjaub—
Education of the Children of Poor Europeans and Eurasians.—Minute by His Excellency the Viceroy.
The Deccan Ryots Bill.
Government Advances to Land-holders.
Crop and Weather Report of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.
Cattle Disease in the Punjab.
The Frontier—
Correspondents with Peneil and Pen.
General Notes.
The Army Commission.
Topics of the Times—
The "Speaker's Commentary" and the "Old Testament."
Official Gazettes—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
Commercial—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal—G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Price Current.
Shipping Intelligence—
Freight.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Ships and Steamers expected from Home and Out-Ports.
Arrivals and Departures.
Domestic Occurrences—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letters.
English Commercial and Financial Letters.

CALENDAR FOR JULY 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..... 26th, 3h. 26·9m P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
July. Fri. 25	.....	5 36	6 37	3 5 m 3 31 a	9 2 m 9 39 a
Sat. 26	St. James.	5 36	6 36	4 2 m 3 56 a	9 36 m 10 36 a
Sun. 27	.....	5 37	6 36	5 16 m 4 46 a	10 38 m 11 3 m
Mon. 28	7th Sunday after Trinity	5 37	6 36	6 43 m 5 59 a	11 41 a 0 34 a
Tues. 29	English Mail expected.	5 37	6 35	8 9 m 7 33 a	0 56 m 1 59 a
Wed. 30	.....	5 38	6 35	9 18 m 8 50 a	2 14 m 3 15 a
Th. 31	.....	5 38	6 34	10 11 m 9 54 a	3 16 m 4 14 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES,

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HOGG—July 23rd, at Seroor, the wife of Major Hogg, Poona Horse, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOIG—July 19th, at Benares, the wife of Surgeon-Major A. Doig, A.M.D., of a daughter.

PORTER—July 11th, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain T. C. Porter, of a daughter (still-born).

SPRY—July 20th, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain F. E Spry, 38th Regt., M. N. I., of a son.

DEATHS.

BURGESS—July 18th, at Rawal Pindi, Edith Maud, infant daughter of Lieutenant F. Burgess, B S C, aged 2 months.

DE BOXAR—July 12th, at Benares, Emily, the wife of C. F. F. de Boxar, aged 28 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1879.

The news from Natal published yesterday morning indicates that the unfortunate Zulu war is at length drawing to a close. Cetewayo it seems, although treating for peace and declaring his friendly intentions, was all the time prepared for a fight, and on our troops advancing upon Ulundi, put in force his long cherished intention of attacking us in the open while our army was on the march. The result, it appears to us, shows how miserably this war has been conducted throughout. The British General first began by despising his enemy. He ended by over-estimating the latter's powers altogether. As it has turned out, some 5,000 troops properly led and properly prepared for the tactics of their savage opponents have, with the greatest of ease, defeated the Zulu King at the head of his whole army, and at his own chief kraal, with a loss on our side of only sixty killed and wounded. Yet after Isandlawana, Lord Chelmsford retreated in a panic, fortified himself everywhere in, as Mr. Archibald Forbes described, it—an awe-inspiring manner—and refused to stir until he had got together within two thousand of the number of English soldiers that the Duke of Wellington had when he crossed the Douro and won the battle of Talavera. We are told that Lord Chelmsford's army advanced in a hollow square; but if the lessons of former African campaigns had been borne in mind, that formation would have been adopted from the first, and the bones of the men of the unfortunate 24th Regiment would not now be bleaching on the side of a Zulu hill. In Asbantee, Sir Garnet Wolseley advanced in a square the whole way to Coomassi, for King Coffee's warriors fought according to the same tactics pursued by King Cetewayo's men: they always endeavoured to outflank their enemy. The fact that the battle at Ulundi lasted for two hours shows with what unflinching valour the Zulus fought; for men must possess more than ordinary courage to so stand up before a modern breech-loading fire. It is not likely, however, that they will again face our soldiers. They have now found that even in the open they are no match for us, and the charge of the 17th Lancers must have completely demoralised them. Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs that the war is practically over, and probably ere this the terms of peace have been settled with Cetewayo. It is to be hoped that his dangerous army will be disarmed and disbanded, and that the power will not be left to him of renewing hostilities as soon as our troops return to England. Upon this point we must await further information.

What is called the "Speaker's Commentary" on the Bible, of which we gave a short account a little time ago, must be considered as a revision of great interest. The first thing that will strike persons not polemically disposed is the liberality of the various bishops and clergymen engaged upon the work of revision. To be sure, we are told, that those who have discovered many flaws in the Old Testament are "great intellects;" still the latitudinarianism of the reverend annotators comes upon us as a surprise. The next thing that will suggest itself to nine persons out of ten is the question as to the fallibility of the Testament, or of the "intellects" aforesaid,—one is puzzled to know which. That the Old Testament, like all very old historical records, is full of myths, there appears to be no doubt; but that its inspiration should be questioned, nay even denied, is another matter. That which countless generations of men have firmly believed is hardly to be negatived by a Speaker's Commentary, even if it embraces all the talent of the day, and though the commentators should flatly deny the inspiration. Public opinion will not perhaps go so far as the bishops and clerics in this matter, but will rather be content to believe that the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures need not necessarily be affected by the myths and legends with which time and human error have clouded it. But there will, of course, always be sections of professing Christians who will not allow Colenso's hare to go without a struggle, or who will yet again propose to "run" a new religion, now that the old one is "played out." There is yet another section who are hopeful, perhaps sanguinely so, that when people cease to split straws over the Scriptures, they will accept the spirit instead of the text. The Christian world labours and groans under the prodigious load of sectarianism with which it is weighted; and though the promise is probably yet far distant, there *is* promise,—if only in the abandonment of dogmas,—of an era when Christians shall live together in unity and peace. An American some time ago startled those who would listen to him by saying that there was really no such thing as Christianity in the world. On reflection, his audience was obliged to acknowledge that at all events there was not much of it. They called to mind the Christianity around; it consisted for the most part of empty professions of a creed whose tenets they left unpracticed, and of Christians who are ever doing things which Christians ought not to do, and of leaving undone things Christians ought to do. They calculated that the lecturer,—who may have been Mark Twain,—was smart; but he is not stated if they were, after all, much benefited by his startling discovery. If it is admitted, however, that there is really no Christian religion among Christians except what is occasionally seen demonstrated in the admirable acts of remarkably good men, it is then easy to take a new departure from the old landmarks of Biblical history, now torn up, which have misguided so many earnest Christians into the sloughs of bigotry and hate, and to look with as much confidence for the religion, as for the music of the future.

Another reflection suggested by the latest commentary is—how many of them have gone before it? It would astonish us, perhaps, if we could know how often the Scriptures have been cut, added to, and revised since the days of Moses. If we consider that much of the Old Testament is law, and bear in mind the proverbial elasticity of the law as it is in modern England, we may wonder that there is any consistency or originality left in the Old Testament at all. There were Jewish Cokes and Blackstones, no doubt, to interpret the law and the prophets as it suited their own purposes. There were legends to amuse the Jewish nurseries with folklore and what not, which were without doubt incorporated in that Testament. The present generation of Englishmen hardly know what manner of man Shakespeare was; his life is a mystery, and yet there are thousands who will accept the life and adventures of Moses most literally. This reflection, however, would be incomplete without another. What claim the body of interpreters called the "Speaker's Commentary" may have to set us on the high road to truth. Have we any satisfactory guarantee, for instance, that they know more about Moses or Shakespeare than the man in the street? No man is infallible, and the greatest intellect of the age may make a mistake in these historical matters just as readily as the smallest. All that the prudent person can do is to take the sense of the text, not the nonsense; but it does not strengthen us in our confidence of spiritual guides and interpreters of the Scriptures to remember that the laity have been burnt alive in Smithfield, and in Goa, for acting in this manner. And, in this connection, it is possible to regret the immense source of comfort which will be withdrawn from persons accustomed to base their religion on burning. No one who reads the conclusions which our ecclesiastical and other authorities have arrived at in the "Speaker's Commentary," can suppose for a moment that the Athenasian Creed is not doomed. It would be rather too good to discredit the inspiration of the Scriptures, and to maintain their damnatory clauses at one and the same time. The American gentleman who denied the existence of the so-called Christian religion in this world might have gone on to deny the existence of a hell in another. The advanced thought of the age would have been with him. Though, of course, not those persons to whom hell is a part of religion. It is in the interests of that section that we can regret the abolition of an inexpressible source of religious consolation.

The last reflection which may strike the reader is, that if the world will lose much that it has hitherto credited, or affected to credit, we are indebted to the age we live in for a liberality of conscience and sentiment which is full compensation. Is it possible to think of such revolutionary doctrines being preached forty years ago? Impossible. We may thank the Press that such liberty is possible now. Even the writer of these very moderate sentiments upon the subject would have been hounded into the jungles as an atheist and a monster unfit to participate in the amenities of even Anglo-Indian life had he dared to pen these lines just 40 years ago. The world scarcely realises the change it is undergoing in matters theological and ecclesiastical; how can it, when it can hardly realise what it has undergone? The Optimists and the Pessimists alone have their own convictions on the changes, and very comforting are the views of the first. Who could complain, for example, if the attacks on the Church, from without and within, culminating in

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS).

THE DEFEAT OF THE ZULUS.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

LONDON, JULY 24.

On the morning of the battle, particulars of which I sent you yesterday, Lord Chelmsford crossed the River Umvolosi, leaving the fortified camp on the right bank of the river. The British forces advanced in the form of a hollow square to a position near Ulundi, where the battle took place, in the open. The Zulus attacked all the four sides of the square. They charged in a most spirited manner until they came to within about sixty yards of the British forces, when they wavered before the steady charge of the Cavalry. The 17th Lancers then charged in a most gallant manner, consorting the repulse into a complete rout.

The only British officer killed was Edgell of the Lancers.

The guns which were lost to the British at Isandula have all been recovered.

The whole credit of this decisive victory belongs to Lord Chelmsford.

Sir Garnet Wolseley considers that the war is over, and speaks of sending the troops home.

JOHN BRIGHT'S SPEECH ON INDIA.

LONDON, JULY 24.

The *Times* of this morning strongly condemns the speech delivered by Mr. John Bright, in which he denounced British rule in India as a failure, and advised the English to leave the country.

CROP PROSPECTS AND THE WEATHER.

POONA, JULY 24.

There has been sufficient rain in the Poona districts. Enough has also fallen in Sholapur, and crop prospects in both are hopeful. Distress is diminishing in Indapur, but is still considerable in Sholapur.

The Governor has returned to Poona.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, JULY 24.

In to-day's Legislative Council the Select Committee's Report on the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill was taken into consideration, and the Bill subsequently passed into law. The Select Committee's Report on Mr. Cockerell's Bill to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts in Oudh was also considered, Mr. Cockerell confining his remarks on the Bill to explaining the reasons which led the Select Committee to withhold their support from some of the recommendations made by the local authorities. Discussion ensued upon this Bill upon a point raised by Mr. Hope, between Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, and Messrs Hope and Cockerell, the Bill being subsequently passed into law. Mr. Thompson introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to district cesses and rural police in British Burma, explaining in detail the objects aimed at by the measure. Mr. Stokes introduced the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872, Amendment Bill, which was referred to a Select Committee. The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

MR. BRIGHT ON INDIA.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Mr. Bright, after a lecture delivered by Ghose (? Baboo Ghose of Calcutta) to-day, made a speech, in which he said that, failing a saving of military expenditure in India, it would be better if we were to surrender the country and confess that British rule is impossible in it and ought not to have existed.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Consols 97¾.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 24.

The s. s. Surat, with the outward English Mails of the 11th inst., left here this morning for Bombay at 8 A. M.

LONDON, JULY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.	
Fair Dholleras	5¼d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. do.	83½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	108
Bar Silver	51½
Oriental Bank shares	£16
Obstered do.	£19-10
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai "	£38
Departure—Clan Ronald.	

WEATHER REPORTS—JULY 24.

CANNANORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N. W.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. 4; thermometer 82·2; barometer 29·780.

MANGALORE, (23rd).—Weather cloudy; wind S E N. W. Fall of rain 8 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 87; barometer 29·79.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind . light; thermometer 84.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Total previously registered	24 12	29 65	30 59
23 Wednesday	0 0	.....	.....
24 Thursday	.....	0 0	0 0
Total	25 12	29 65	30 59
Fall up to 24th July 1878	61 34	67 22	67 45

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

YESTERDAY, while the case of Peero Mahomed versus Cowasjee Jehangeer was proceeding, Sir Charles Sargent broke out into vehement complaints against the want of light in the new High Court. His Lordship said that he was unable to see or hear the people before him, and broad midday was obliged to send for candles.

THE Concert at the Gymkhana on Wednesday evening was a decided success. The Pavilion was well filled, and the contribution to the Boat Club Fund, in aid of which the concert was given, must have been considerable. The efforts of the lady and gentlemen amateur vocalists who gave their assistance were much appreciated, and it is evident that Bombay society can still produce a very high order of vocalistic talent.

GENERAL LOCH, writing from Aden under date July 16, says:—The "Rinderpest" and "Loodiana Fever" decreasing. Only a few deaths amongst the cattle from the former, and no deaths amongst the horses in Aden itself, nor amongst the horses of the Aden troop, which is still broken up into detachments at Bir Ahmed, Bir Hadu, and Bir Obad, during the past week, from the latter disease.

COLONEL F. P. MIGNON, Bombay Staff Corps, Commissary General of the Bombay Army, being about to leave India on furlough, the Governor in Council avails himself of the opportunity of placing on record his satisfaction at the good service rendered by Colonel Mignon as head of the Commissariat Department of this Presidency. The labours of the department have been exceptionally heavy during the last two years, and the zeal and energy displayed by the department under Colonel Mignon's direction has on more than one occasion been brought to the favourable notice of His Excellency in Council. The Commissariat arrangements for the despatch of the Expedition to Malta in 1878, undertaken at very short notice and carried out within the time allowed; and the preparation of carts in Bombay chiefly undertaken by the Commissariat Department for the use of the Kaadahar column in the late campaign in Afghanistan reflect great credit on Colonel Mignon's administration, and his exertions to bring these and other undertakings to a successful completion are fully appreciated by His Excellency in Council.

We are glad to see that nearly all the prominent Indian journals have come round to the "Brahmin conspiracy theory" in connection with the Deccan disturbances. We quoted an article from the *Madras Mail* the other day in support of that theory, and we now take the following remarks from the *Indian Daily News*:—

In our paper of May 19th when writing on the Poona fires, we drew attention to the part taken by the Brahmins in all poli ical movements in We tern India; and showed it was only natural that a Brahmin should place himself at the head of the gangs of dacoits. These men have amongst them a living tradition of the right of the Brahmin to lead the Western people in war and policy. The Peishwas were Brahmins, and though they did not found an empire, they left a name which still has a power and influence about it greater than is commonly supposed. Since we wrote, the Government of Bombay has settled steadily down to the work of hunting the dacoits out of the districts in which they had become so formidable, and its efforts have been very largely successful. It broke up the largest and most formidable gang by force of arms and it has since caught, and brought to trial, a very large number of robbers. But it has not yet captured Wassadeo Bulwunt Phadke: it has not traced the men who concocted the Poona disaster, it has not got at the root of the outbreak. Now, however, its vigour is beginning to make itself believed in, the cause upon which dacoity rested is discredited to a certain extent in the eyes of the dacoits themselves, and hence the first real gleam of success has shone on the efforts of the Government. Our special correspondent telegraphed in a message we published yesterday that, "One of the dacoits who was condemned to death has confessed that the gangs of dacoits were entirely organized by Brahmins, who took possession of all loot, and paid the dacoits fixed monthly salaries." Now, this betokens an organisation, but not an organisation for robbery merely. It was not a brigand society, such as those which terrorise Palermo or Naples, but an attempt by men who have not yet measured the strength of the English power in India, to get up a political movement upon lines with which the folk-lore of the people had made them familiar. The reference, in their letter to the editors of the Bombay papers, to Sivaji is thus shown to have been an indication, not only of their objects, but of the method by which these objects were to be attained. A robber war was to be established, the English army to be worn out, and worn down by guerillas who were to exchange the role of robber for that of patriot, when opportunity should serve; and whilst these bands kept the country in a ferment, the Brahmins undertook to shock the public mind into active disloyalty by the working out of such catastrophes as the burning of the palaces and public offices at Poona. The scheme is simple, and up to a certain point could have been, and was, indeed, carried out, with success. It failed because it had to overcome a system of administration as well as a superiority of military force. The Brahmins have not realised the wide difference between English and Mahomedan rule. They do not comprehend the amazing difference of strength between a power ruling only from Delhi, and a power which is complete in its organisation at Poona itself. But they should seek to repeat their history is a matter to be noted by the Government. They may have been foolish, ill read, half educated. They may have been practically powerless to hit robbery, into a revolt, but that will not alter the fact that they not only had such an idea, but had further the audacity to act upon it, and the intelligence to carry on an intrigue which for months has baffled all attempts at its unravelment. Now, therefore, that the Government has succeeded in obtaining a clue, no matter how faint it may be, it should follow it up. The real criminals are not the ignorant Ramoosis whose tribal instincts and traditions point them out as a sure field for the intrigues of the Brahmins, but the Brahmins themselves. A judicious exercise of the prerogative of mercy may lead to some new and more valuable disclosures. But we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that men so intelligent as the Brahmins have shown themselves to be, were not likely to disclose much of their plans to the names of their real leaders, to the mere pawns they used in playing their dangerous game. They are not likely to have taken such mere peasants into their counsels, and the fact that they have escaped detection so long, proves that they did not commit so great a blunder as they would have been. The Government of Bombay has, therefore, in this confession, only received a sure indication of the right path to be followed in its investigations, and its business must now be to follow along that path with unrelenting vigour and determination. It has yet to prove to Brahmins that the Sirkar is not going to allow of dacoity being successful and to Brahmins that the traditions of Sivaji, which they cherish so fondly, will not apply to British rule in India.

THE Department of Finance and Commerce has issued the satistics of Indian export and import. During the last nine months there has been a slight increase in the amount of cotton exported; comparing, that is, the same periods of the present and preceding years—the year beginning in October, Bombay and Scinde show a falling off, while Bengal shows a considerable increase.

A 9-POUNDER mountain train gun has been shipped from Madras on Tuesday for Coconada, to be used in assisting to bring the Rampa rebels to order. Two Royal Artillery gunners and six Ordnance lascars, to work the gun, were sent by the same steamer.

THE other day a Ghazi at Kokeran caught a tartar. He fired at an officer of the Goorkhas, who immediately fell; the Ghazi rushed up to finish his work, but found his supposed victim unhurt, and in return for his own shot received a couple of revolver bullets in his chest.

A STRANGE story comes from the Peiwar Kotal. On the afternoon of the 12th instant a signalling party—consisting of a corporal and three men, and occupying the crest of a high knoll a mile or so from camp—was fired upon by a small band of maraunding Shinwaris. The rifles and accoutrements, which the signaliers had relieved themselves of while engaged in their work, were lying a few paces off; but, instead of making any attempt to recover these or waiting to see how matters really stood, they seem to have beat a precipitate retreat down the hill, leaving behind them an unfortunate kahar who had been shot through the body. Lieutenants Forbes and Hamilton, of the 92nd, who fortunately happened to be near the spot and heard the firing, at once rode down the hill, and having learnt what had happened, sent one of the men back to camp on a pony for assistance, while they themselves went on up the hill to see what had become of the kahar. The man was still alive, and they found the men's rifles and accoutrements untouched, just as they had been left. Assistance shortly afterwards arriving from camp, the raiders were followed up for several miles, and our men succeeded in shooting one of them, said to be a moollah, whose body they brought back into camp. A court of inquiry has been held on the matter, and the Allahabad paper says it is probable the result will be a court-martial. It is right that it should be so. While every allowance will readily be made for men losing their heads under the influence of a sudden panic, it remains to be shown how it was that a better look out was not kept up against surprise; and it is necessary for the discipline of the army that a case of this sort should receive the fullest investigation.

On the 11th October, 1878, three of the boats of H. M. S. Vulture, under the command of Captain Pringle, attacked at Safwa near El. Khatif, on the Arabian coast of the Persian Gulf, fifteen piratical dows, and after some resistance captured them. The dows were manned by between 300 and 400 pirates, 22 of whom were killed and 33 wounded during the attack, while the rest made their escape on shore and into the country before possession could be taken of the dows. In accordance with the provisions of Acts 13 and 14 Vic., chap. 26., Mr. Pigot, on behalf of Commander Pringle, applied to Mr. Justice Green for a certificate to the above effect. His Lordship granted a certificate yesterday as applied for.

THE celebrated Mackonochie case has reached another stage,—whether or not the last is not yet known. In the Clewer case the other day, the Ritualists scored a point—now their opponents have scored one. The Court of Queen's Bench, it will be remembered, by two to one, issued a prohibition to prevent Lord Penzance from enforcing his decree of three years' suspension against Mr. Mackonochie for disobeying a monition of the Dean of Arches; but the Court of Appeal, by three to two, have reversed the decision of the Queen's Bench and upheld Lord Penzance's decision. It now remains to be seen whether Mr. Mackonochie will carry the case to the House of Lords. The probability is that he will, for already insinuations are being thrown out that policy rather than law has been considered in the decision, and it is asked why Lord Justice James (who was one of the majority) "was taken from his own Court of Equity at Lincoln's Inn to hear this question of common law," his place having to be taken by the Master of the Rolls, whose Court was shut up for a week in consequence.

THE *Lancet* calls attention to the absence of all care or concern in the ventilation and other sanitary arrangements of our ships of war, particularly those which are sent to hot stations. The text is taken from the case of her Majesty's ship Dragon now on the East India station, which, during her recent passage down the Red Sea, was reported to have had on the sick list an average of about twenty men a day. The same authority says that as to the monitors Devastation, Glatton, and others of the same build, the arrangements for obtaining fresh air are so unsatisfactory that if the crews were compelled to fight for two or three hours (with, of course, closed hatches), and the ventilating shafts became blocked or were knocked away, the men must choose between suffocation and coming up to be shot, or at all events deliberately shot at. The *Lancet* affirms that this state of things is due to the persistency with which the Admiralty cling to the "plenum" as against the "exhaust" principle. Meanwhile, whether this be the case or not, it seems odd that, with a scientific professor of naval hygiene at Netley, it has never occurred to the Constructor's Department at Whitehall to obtain the aid of this officer or one of his staff, several of whom have written most valuable papers on this subject. As things now are, by the time the crew of a ship possessing so many peculiarities as our monitors are familiar with her working, many of them fall sick from constantly sleeping in foul air, and have to be exchanged for another new lot of hands, who, like their predecessors, go through the same process, and help to swell the list of those permanently invalided from heart and lung affections.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 9th Regt. N. I. at the Gymkhana bandstand this evening:—

Overture	Pique Dame ..... Fuppé.
Lied Duet	..... Ulrich.
Valse	Leitch's Kisenge ..... Labitzky.
Quadrille	Genevieve ..... Coote.
Valse	Journalisten ..... Strauss.
Galop	Damen ..... Berlow.

A SALUTE of 9 guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday at 6-45 a. m., on the occasion of the departure of His Highness the Nawab of Janjira.

B. V. RIFLES.—We would call the attention of those members of the regiment who may be of an aquatic turn of mind and of an athletic frame of body, to the fact that Volunteers are eligible to row at the Poona Regatta, which is to be held this year on September 1, 2, and 3. We understand that there are two or three competitions open to the regiment, but competitors must also be members of the Poona Boat Club. All who wish to compete are requested to apply to Captain Wyer, who will give further information on the subject.

ASSAULT.—John Souza and three other Portuguese were yesterday fined Rs. 15 each, or in default, three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, for assaulting Philip J. Pereira.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Funneswady on view of the body of a Hindu woman, named Jeeja, who was accidentally drowned in a well in that locality. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Gungaram Luximon was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. F. Cooper on two separate charges—one of theft and the other of criminal breach of trust. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 19th July was Rs. 89,73,740; add in addition silver received during the week, Rs. 3,16,855. The sum of Rs. 7,06,556 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 85,84,039. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 6,11,708 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 22nd July, was 387, being 60 less than in the previous week, 123 less than the total of the week ending 23rd July, 1878, and 75 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 261 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 29·53. There were 121 deaths from remittent fever, being 1 less than in the previous week and 37 less than in the same period last year. There were 9 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 8 in the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 33, 13, and 23 respectively, as compared with 33, 27, and 37 last year. The following remarks are appended by the Health Officer to his return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during cert ain years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

MAJOR DANIELL AS A DACOIT HUNTER.—It must be remembered that Major Daniell was some time ago specially appointed by Government to hunt after the notorious Hoonesa Kolie, whom he succeeded in capturing; then, again, he had the good luck of killing a dacoit leader Dowlutrow and capturing booty to the extent of one lakh and twenty-five thousand rupees; and now again he was lucky in capturing the notorious Wassudeo Bulwunt Phadke. Major Daniell has always been very energetic in all his undertakings, and too much praise cannot be bestowed on him for his most gallant conduct in discharging such arduous duties to the entire satisfaction of Government and the general public.—*Poona Observer.*

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT MELBOURNE.

WE have been requested to publish the following:—

It is proposed that His Excellency the Governor in Council should be requested to appoint a Committee for the purpose of making collections of Indian products and manufactures, and sending them to the International Exhibition at Melbourne, which opens in October 1880.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce are of opinion that it is most important to advertise to India, whose products and manufactures are practically unknown in Australia. It appears to them that there is probably no other country in the world where these products would be more appreciated, or which offers a wider field for their consumption; and they believe that the trade with that country from the commerce of India is entirely due to the fact that no effort has yet been made and no facilities yet afforded for trading with it. As an illustration, it may be mentioned that as much as 15,000,000 lbs. of China tea go annually to Australia, but none from India, although the flavour of the Indian teas is generally preferred by consumers. Indian manufactures are also unknown there, and the same may be said of Indian cotton, seeds, spices, and other natural products, to say nothing of the potteries, embroideries, jewellery, blackwood furniture, and other art products in which India is unrivalled

The Committee of the Chamber considered that, with the view of giving the movement increased weight, it should be conducted, both in India and Australia, under the auspices of Government, and they have much pleasure in stating that, in reply to the representation which they made to Government on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been good enough to observe that he fully concurs in the importance of the object which the Chamber desires to promote, and that he will gladly give any aid which it is in his power to afford by moral support in the arrangements for sending contributions of Indian products or manufactures to the Exhibition at Melbourne.

They now therefore propose to submit an application to Government requesting that His Excellency may be pleased to appoint the Committee already referred to, which might consist of so many of the members of the Chamber, with representatives from Government, the Muncipal Corporation, the Millowners' Association, the native community, &c., &c.

It is earnestly desired that the collection sent from this city may be as complete as possible, and although, under existing financial restrictions, Government are unable to promise any pecuniary assistance, yet it is hoped that sufficient private subscriptions will be obtained to defray the expenses of collecting and forwarding the articles to Australia.

For this purpose, the Committee of the Chamber respectfully solicit subscriptions from the members of the Chamber and from all members of the community, European and native, who may interest themselves in the success of this important movement.

An account has been opened in the Bank of Bombay, in the names of the Chairman and Secretary for the time being of the Chamber of Commerce, into which subscriptions should be paid.

By order of the Committee of the Chamber,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 23rd July 1879.

A GROWING NUISANCE.

ON Wednesday last, at the Fort Police Court, Peerbhoy Damjee, a dealer in horns, hides, &c., was charged before Mr. Nana Morejee, at the instance of Dr. Weir, the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, for using two places—one at No. 33, Chinch Bandar 2nd Row, and the other at No. 6, Chinch Bandar, 3rd Row—for the sale or storage of hides, horns, skins, fish, &c., without a license.

Mr. Crawford (of Messrs. Crawford and Bosvey) appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) for the defence.

DR. T. S. Weir deposed.—I am Health Officer to the Bombay Municipality. I know the place of Peerbhoy Damjee, No. 33, Chinch Bandar, 2nd Row. It is a dwelling house, the lower portion of which is used for storing fish, hides, &c. I was there on the 12th July for the last time. It appeared to be a place for storing horns. There was a slight smell there which I considered objectionable from a sanitary point of view.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne—I noticed horns there, but I cannot say how many. There was a cartload to the best of my belief. They were dry horns; there was a musty smell about the dry horns. Horns that are perfectly dry and were kept in open air had no offensive smell about them. They emitted an offensive smell if they were kept in a dark ill-ventilated room. By the word "offensive" I understand something disagreeable to the senses. The slight smell which I perceived was similar to that arising from fresh horns and hides near the Crawford Markets. I did not perceive the smell outside the room. I am acting in the matter of my own accord with the view to enforce the bye-laws recently passed. I consider that any place used for storing horns requires a licence. The drainage at the locality is not in a perfectly good condition, but there is no special nuisance arising from it. The smell was by no means wholesome, and would deteriorate the health of the inhabitants of the house.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford—By acting of my own accord, I mean that I was acting under the instructions of the Commissioner.

Dr. E. H. Langley, on being examined by Mr. Payne on behalf of the defence, said—I am a surgeon major, and remember having gone to defendant's premises at Chinch Bandar. I went to the godown on the 2nd instant. There were horns, hides, sheep skins, shark fins, wool, and fish, were stored. There were dry skins, tanned skins, and skins in salt. There were also a number of horns. As the godown had no ventilation I perceived some smell, but it was barely appreciable. I could not have noticed it if I had not been told that there were horns stored within. I did not perceive any smell while walking in the room, but did so while stood close to the heap of horns. The smell was not offensive, nor was it unwholesome. Defendant and his neighbours were my patients, and they all had very good health and very good appetites. I do not think there was any sickness in the neighbourhood which could be traced to the smell arising from the horns.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford.—I was taken to the godown by the defendant, and it was then lying open. I was never in that godown before. I mean by "offensive" a sickening or disgusting smell arising from decomposition. The godown was 30 feet by 40 feet.

Dr. Shaik Cassum, examined by Mr. Payne, said—I am a surgeon in H. M.'s Indian Force. I visited the defendant's godowns at Chinch Bandar in company with Dr. Langley. The large godown was then open, but the smaller godown was opened after our arrival. I did not perceive any smell in the room, except when I applied my nose to the horns. They then emitted an offensive smell. By "offensive" I mean an unwholesome smell. The large godown had windows with iron bars.

This closed the case, which was then adjourned for the Magistrate's decision *sine die*.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—In angry or indolent sores, and all skin diseases, originating in impure or weak blood, or depraved secretions, the joint agency of Holloway's Pills and Ointment is perfectly irresistible. It is of little consequence how long these disorders may have lasted, or how sluggish, obstinate, or malignant they may seem; the daily application of the Ointment to the parts afflicted, and a course of these matchless Pills will most certainly effect a cure; not temporary or superficial, but complete and permanent. Both the Ointment and Pills are composed of rare balsams, unmixed with mercury or any other deleterious substances. They are, accordingly, as mild and safe as they are powerful and efficacious.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. MIRZAPORE, Captain A. Parish, will sail to-day for Southampton with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs R G Ward and 2 children	Mr and Mrs J Simpson and 2 children
Mrs Fowys Lane	Gordon,
Mr and Mrs J Tweedie and child	A gentleman,
Mr T Culbert	Captain Nissen and 2 children
Mr Douglas	Mr and Mrs Tyrrant
Mr J Goff	Lieut A B Bennett
Mrs Strange and infant	Lieut J W Hughes-HaHett
Captain Alves	Mr Wool combe
Col Thomson	Mr C Sanjana
Col W. Stirling	Major-Genl Trevor, C B
	Major R Mouey.

FOR BRINDISI

Dr W Walker	Mr W Young
Major and Mrs Heywood	Mr T Stoker
Captain R V Riddell	Mr Dalton
Mr J J McLean, B C S	Mr F R Mallett
Mr Ryves	Mr J Macfarlane
Major W R M Holroyd	Col P E Aprleyard
Mr A Ashley	Lieut-Col A H Lindsay
Captain W D Abbott	Lieut-Col J Swiney
Major K J L Mackenzie	Mr H Irvine

FOR VENICE.

Mr and Mrs Gay	Mr A J Primrose
Mrs Brandis and infant	Capt Gildea
Mr T Hyde.	Mr Boyd
Mr Wardlaw-Ramsay	

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Captain Hammond.

FOR SUEZ.—Mr A V Palmer.

FOR ADEN.—Col F P Mignon.

CAPTURE OF PIRATICAL DOWS IN THE PERSIAN GULF BY BOATS OF H. M. S. VULTURE.

IN accordance with the provisions of Acts 13 and 14 Vic., chap. 26, Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, on behalf of Commander Pringle, of H. M. S. Vulture, moved at the High Court before Mr. Justice Green on Tuesday last for a certificate that certain dows attacked by boats of the Vulture in the Persian Gulf in October last were manned by the pirates or persons engaged in acts of piracy, that there were about 400 pirates, that fifteen dows were captured, &c. A petition and an affidavit made by Commander Pringle were read, and Lieutenant Jauncey was examined at some length. His Lordship took time to consider his decision, which was given yesterday.

It appears that on the 1st October, 1878, the Vulture was stationed at Bushire and belonged to the squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Corbett, Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian station. Captain Pringle, commander of the Vulture, was informed by Colonel Ross, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, that a great many piracies had been committed in the vicinity of Bahrein on the Arabian Coast of the Persian Gulf in Turkish waters. Colonel Ross desired Captain Pringle to take the necessary steps for restoring order, and, if possible, for breaking up the bands of pirates that were infesting those waters. On the 4th October, the Vulture left for Bahrein, about 170 miles distant, arriving there in two days. Commander Pringle had an interview with the chief who informed him that some of the vessels had been committing acts of piracy in the vicinity of El Khatif, which is about 40 miles from Bahrein and is the principal Turkish port along the coast. Agreeably to a treaty which existed between the English authorities and the friendly Arabs, the chief placed a dow and 50 men, commanded by his brother, at Commander Pringle's disposal. As most of the acts complained of had been committed in Turkish waters, Commander Pringle deemed it advisable to have an interview with the Turkish authorities before taking action. He therefore left Bahrein under steam on the 8th October, 1878, taking with him the chief's dow in tow, and proceeded to Rao Tamurs, about 9 or 10 miles distant from El Khatif, and anchored there. At sunset three boats from the Vulture, namely, the whaler and the first and second cutters, were manned and armed, and proceeded to the Turkish fortress of El Khatif. On the morning of the 9th Commander Pringle and Lieutenant Jauncey had an interview with the Governor of El Khatif, who accepted his offer to take measures against the pirates. On the night of the 10th, information was received that a fleet of piratical dows, belonging to the Amayer tribe of Arabs, had arrived at Sir Nowa, about 40 miles from El Khatif. The following morning the Vulture moved under steam inside Rao Tamurs in order to close the northern passage so as to prevent the dows from getting away. Commander Pringle went aloft, and discovered the dows lying at anchor about nine miles from where he was and close in shore. The ship was moved up between the sand banks, and at 3-40 p. m. the commander left the ship with the whaler and the first and second cutters, manned and armed. When they got within two cables' length of the dows, the masts of the boats were got down; and the Turkish authorities stated that they were the dows of the Amayer pirates that had been committing acts of piracy in those waters. The boats were moved to within 800 yards of the dows. About one-half of the crew of the first cutter went on shore, whilst the other half were making way to the shore, carrying with them their arms, sails, and every thing they could get out of the dows. There were about 200 men on shore and about 200 more on their way to the shore. The boats opened fire on them, which was answered by musketry fire from the shore. The fire from the boats was kept up until the beach was cleared of the pirates. So long as the men were on the beach, the men from the Vulture could not proceed to the dows without laying themselves open to their fire. Owing to the state of the tide, the anchors of the dows could not be got up, and their cables had to be cut. Some of the dows had one mast, and some two. They averaged from 20 to 25 tons, and from their size it was believed that their proper crew would have been from 18 to 25 men each. There were 15 dow in all, which were taken to El Khatif. One of them was burnt, and the remaining 14 were handed over to the Turkish Governor of El Khatif on the 12th October. None of the pirates were captured; but Commander Pringle was afterwards informed that 22 of them were killed and 33 wounded. The boats of the Vulture returned to the ship the same day. On the 13th October Commander Pringle was informed by the captain of the Vulture that the vessels was reported to Rear Admiral Corbett; and the report was subsequently transmitted to the Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty.

Mr. Justice Green yesterday granted a certificate, pronouncing that the persons on board the dows were pirates, that three of the boats of the Vulture captured 15 dows, that there were about 400 pirates, of whom 22 were killed and 33 wounded, and that the rest effected their escape.

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the Season Reports for the week ending 16th instant:—

Kurrachee.—Rain from 1·5 January to date, a Manora 2·23, Ialta 1·61, Jerruck 2·40, Keti 1·12, Sehwan ·35, Kurrachee ·97, Kotri 2·34, Bulakhan 2·54, Mirpur Batoro 1·42, Dadu 1·4, Johi ·35, Manjhand 2·13, Sehro 1·75, Kotri Ghorabari 1·25, Bolo 2·73, Shahbandar ·70, Mughalbin ·90. River at Kotri on 13th, 16 feet 10 inches; last year on same date, 17½ feet.

Ahmedabad.—Sowing operations progressing.

Panch Mahals.—Break continues; sowing nearly completed.

Broach.—Sowing almost completed.

Surat.—Rain ·31; total 13·98. Sowing nearly finished; more rain wanted.

Khandesh.—Rain badly wanted.

Nasik.—No rain; more wanted in northern talukas. Bajri sowing progressing.

Thana.—Rain ·04; total 40·76; more wanted for transplantation of crops.

Kolaba.—(Report for week ending 14th instant). Rain ·17; total 28·13.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for week ending 8th instant). Rain 5·44; total 39·47; fall insufficient for transplantation of rice.

Poona.—Rainfall maximum Maval ·39, minimum Sirur ·01; more wanted.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rainfall at Nagar and Shrigonda; more required for young crops; sowing progressing in all talukas.

Sholapur.—Rain urgently wanted; sowing generally stopped; young crops withering.

Satara.—Rain ·34, total 14·45; maximum Patan ·94, minimum Khanapur ·05.

Kaladgi.—Rain at Muddebihal ·43, Badami ·32, Hungund ·30, Bagevadi ·38; more urgently wanted, sowing retarded for its want.

Belgaum.—General prospects good. Rainfall slight except in Bidi, and wanted in Athni.

Dharwar.—Rain average 20 cents. Jowari sowing progressing slowly.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 1·37; total 61·19; maximum Honavar 6·61, minimum Yellapur 1·19.

STRANDING OF THE LADY BELHAVEN

ON the night of Thursday, the 3rd instant, the British ship Lady Belhaven (Captain Scobie), bound to Calcutta from London, which she left on the 28th of March last, with a large cargo of railway sleepers, ran aground on the Argo Flat, some ninety miles from the Eastern Channel. So far as we have been able to gather, the following are the particulars which led to her being stranded:—On the Friday previous she had sighted the barque Queen of the Age, bound from Bombay to Calcutta, and had directed her course by that vessel. From Sunday the sky was overcast with a dense haze, hiding the sun. The weather continued in this state till the day of the accident, when on having the lead at 8 P.M., thirty-five fathoms of water were sounded; twenty-five minutes later a light was reported ahead. This seems to have led the vessel astray; for, mistaking it for some channel light, she steered her course by it, and an hour later struck on the Argo Flat. Attempts were immediately made to get the ship round by hauling out the head of the spanker and setting up the main and mizzen topsails, but all to no purpose, though the crew worked hard and well for two hours. The hedge anchor was then let out to slew her head round; but even this did not answer. Some four thousand sleepers were also discharged from the 'tween decks, but the 12th instant three boats, manned by twenty-two men, left the vessel, in charge, respectively, of the captain, the first mate, and the boatswain; the vessel itself being left in charge of the second mate and steward, with two apprentices. The boat's crew, containing the captain and seven men, after some dangerous escapes among the breakers, fell in with the steam tug Colombus, who made them over to the Golden Fleece, which vessel brought them into port on Friday last. The other two boats, the one in charge of the first mate with seven men and the other in charge of the boatswain with five men, have not, up to the time we write, been heard of. The Lady Belhaven was drawing twenty-two feet of water. As she is now stuck fast, and understand, in twenty feet, there is every likelihood of her going off. We had almost forgotten to mention that the barque Queen of the Age also stranded on the Argo Flat, and the light seen by the Lady Belhaven no doubt belonged to that vessel.—*Statesman.*

SALE OF WRECKS.—The wrecks of 5 pattimars, 4 muchwas, 1 kotia and 1 steam launch are to be sold at Tulloo ferry in October next. All these came to grief during the storm of May last.

PERFECTION.—MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing dryness. It is not a dye, it ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bombay; D. Ferreira & Co., Goa; Rajee Mahelim Joseab, Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and P. Scott, Thomson & Co., Calcutta; D. B. Gue & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell & Shriverts & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer & Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Son, Ahmednagar and dealers in Owns.—[ADVT.]

MAJOR CAVAGNARI AT THULL.

HIS EXCELLENCY Major Cavagnari, Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, arrived at Thull on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

A dinner was given in the XIth Native Infantry camp in his honour, by Captain Plowden, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kohat District, at which Colonel Gordon, commanding Thull, and officers of both Regiments in camp were present.

A Ziyafat was also given to the Native gentlemen of the District and Native Officers of the Regiments present at Thull.

The Band of the 29th Punjab Native Infantry, by the kind permission of Colonel Gordon and the officers of the Regiment were in attendance and played during the dinner.

In proposing the toast of the evening Captain Plowden addressed the assembled company as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I rise to propose a toast this evening which I am sure you will all drink with due honor, namely, health, prosperity, and good fortune to His Excellency Major Cavagnari, C. S. I., Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of His Highness Amir Yakub Khan of Afghanistan.

That the military operations lately concluded should have resulted in the despatch of a British Ambassador to the Court of His Highness the Amir cannot but be a matter of congratulation and of pride, not only to all of us here assembled, but to all Englishmen.

Nevertheless, I trust I may be pardoned for saying that it is more especially a matter of congratulation and pride to myself and the other British officers and the Native Chiefs and gentlemen of the Kohat District, some few of whom I see around me here to-night at Thull, for so many years the *ultima Thule* of British territory.

Had circumstances permitted of it, more, nay all the Native Chiefs and gentlemen in the District would have been present, but it is at the same time some satisfaction to me to know that Major Cavagnari had an opportunity of meeting those not now present during his short stay at Kohat yesterday, whither I should have proceeded to give him a suitable welcome had I not unavoidably and to my sincere regret been prevented from so doing.

Gentlemen,—The Kohat District is proud, and I am sure you will agree with me when I justly so, of the high honors to which Major Cavagnari has so lately, and at so early an age attained. As De

ment debtor who is clearly insolvent, and abolish imprisonment for debt :—

When a decree has been passed, whether before or after this Act comes into force, under which any sum less than fifty rupees is recoverable from an agriculturist, the Court may, whether in the course of execution of the said decree or otherwise, if it is satisfied that there is no other claim against him and that he is unable to pay the whole of such sum, direct the payment of a portion of the same, and grant him a discharge from such balance.

When the sum payable under the decree amounts to fifty rupees or upwards, or when there are other claims against the debtor, the Court may direct proceedings to be taken with respect to him as nearly as may be as if he had applied to be declared an insolvent under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Except as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure, section 336, no agriculturist shall be arrested or imprisoned on account of debt.

We have given above a pretty full digest of this Bill. One other provision we may add—the only other one calling for special notice, and which has been introduced, in reply to the existence of a pretty general consensus of opinion to the effect that the difficulties of the ryot are much aggravated by the present law of limitation, which compels the money-lender at very short intervals to sue him or take a fresh bond, either of which steps not unusually entails a considerable addition to the debt :—

In any suit against an agriculturist under this Act for the recovery of money the following periods of limitation shall be deemed to be substituted for those prescribed in the second column of the second schedule annexed to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877 (that is to say) : —

(a) when such suit is based on a written instrument registered under this Act or any other law in force at the date of the execution of such instrument,—twelve years ;

(b) in any other case,—six years :

Provided that nothing herein contained shall revive the right to bring any suit which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted immediately before the passing of this Act.

A MILITARY DIVORCE CASE.

The case of "Farquhar v. Farquhar and Brooke," the Queen's Proctor intervening, came on for hearing before Sir James Hannen, in the Divorce Court. It was originally a suit instituted by Captain Farquhar, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, for a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery with his brother officer, Captain Brooke, the Co-respondent. The case was tried on the 14th February, 1878, when neither of the accused parties having appeared, the Court, after hearing the evidence, considered the adultery proved, and pronounced a decree nisi. Subsequently, and to prevent that decree being made absolute, the Queen's Proctor intervened, on the ground that the Petitioner had connived at, and by his neglect contributed to his wife's adultery ; and also that he had himself committed adultery. These allegations now came on for investigation.

Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Jacques, were counsel for the Queen's Proctor ; and Mr. Serjeant Parry, Dr. Spinks, Q.C., and Dr. Tristram represented Captain Farquhar, the Petitioner.

Mr. Inderwick, in opening the case on the part of the Queen's Proctor, stated that it was one of a somewhat peculiar character. The Respondent, Mrs. Farquhar, was in 1859 married to Mr. St. Paul, a solicitor at Birkenhead. She was then Miss O'Callaghan. In 1862, while on a visit to Ireland, her native country, she made the acquaintance of several of the officers of the 4th Dragoon Guards, then stationed at Fermoy, and among others, the Petitioner and the Co-respondent, whom she visited at their quarters, and went to balls and parties with them. This intimacy continuing, Mr. St. Paul became convinced that her conduct, especially with the Petitioner, Capt. Farquhar, was of the most improper character, and instituted a suit in this court for a divorce, in consequence of her adultery with that gallant officer. That suit was tried on the 1st May, 1868, when a decree nisi was pronounced. The Queen's Proctor afterwards intervened, but his intervention did not disturb the decree nisi which had been pronounced, and which was made absolute on June 3, 1869. In the meantime, Captain Brooke was doing his best to induce the lady to give up Captain Farquhar, and assuring her that he would marry her as soon as the decree in St. Paul's case was made absolute. It seemed to have been a sort of toss-up between the two gallant officers, but the lady struck to Captain Farquhar, whom she married on July 26, 1869. After the marriage, they resided in the neighbourhood of Torbe, afterwards at St. Clair, in the county of Carmarthen, and somewhere about 1874 they came to town, and resided at various places at the West-end, at Compton-place, and Neville-terrace, Brompton, at Bruton-street, Eaton-square, and occasionally at Captain Brooke's Brighton residence. The Queen's Proctor's case was that knowing the intimacy which existed between Respondent and Captain Brooke previous to his marrying her he ought to have done everything in his power to keep his wife out of the society of this gallant officer, but instead of doing so he seemed to have done his best to get them into the society of each other. Soon after the marriage, when they were living near York, he invited Captain Brooke to the house, while they were at St. Clair he was almost constantly with them, and the same thing went on after they came to London. Captain Brooke drove the lady out, took her to public places, and paid her every attention. In May, 1876, the Petitioner went to Captain Brooke's shooting lodge in Scotland, leaving his wife in charge of the latter. He returned in August, and after he did so Captain Brooke and the Respondent proceeded to the same place, where they remained until the following November. In the meantime the Petitioner made the acquaintance of a Baron Hoffman, with whom he went on a yachting expedition, and from May, 1876, down to the time the petition was filed, the Respondent was entirely under the care and charge of Captain Brooke. After the decree nisi was pronounced in February, 1878, these circumstances were brought to the knowledge of the Queen's Proctor, as also that there was a strong suspicion that the Petitioner had committed adultery with women of the town, and that functionary intervened in the case on the grounds stated.

Mrs. Farquhar, the Respondent, was called in support of the Queen's Proctor's case, and examined by Mr. Jacques. Having stated the circumstances connected with her marriage with Mr. St. Paul, she stated that she first met Captain Brooke at Bath, and afterwards at Fermoy, in Ireland. Mr. St. Paul took proceedings against her in 1865, and obtained a decree in the following year. Previous to that Captain Brooke paid attentions to her, and tried to induce her to marry him and give up Captain Farquhar.

Mr. Jacques.—Did you visit Captain Farquhar at his quarters in the barracks at Fermoy ?

Mrs. Farquhar.—Am I bound to answer that question, my lord.

Sir James Hannen.—Certainly.

Mrs. Farquhar.—I have done so. Captain Brooke was not there at the time. He was at a different station. After her marriage with Captain Farquhar they resided near York. They were there two years. Captain Brooke visited them there. She first saw him at York races, and her husband invited him to the house. He remained during the races. They afterwards went to St. Clair, where they remained three years. Captain Brooke visited them there, and he frequently did so after they came to town. At that time her husband had from his friends an income of 600l. a year. She remembered being at a dinner party at St James's Hall Restaurant in 1876 ; her husband, Captain Brooke, and Baron Hoffman were there. It was a very disagreeable party, and she asked Captain Brooke to take her home. She had a new servant who came into her service that day, whose name was Wattford. Captain Brooke left before her husband came home. Her husband did not come until nearly two o'clock. He was the worse for drink. She accused him of having been at the Argyle Rooms. He did not deny that, but he denied having gone home with any woman from those rooms. An American gentleman dined with them on this occasion, and he came to their residence before her husband, and it was from what he told her that she accused her husband of being at the Argyle Rooms. Captain Brooke had a brougham, and he frequently drove her out with the knowledge and consent of her husband. In May, 1876, they were residing at Neville-terrace, Brompton. In that month the husband went to Captain Brooke's shooting-box in Argyleshire, Scotland. He was in difficulties at the time, and Captain Brooke advanced him money. He remained there until the 6th of August following. On his return she went with Captain Brooke to Scotland. There was a lady and child accompanied them. She went with her husband's consent. When they got to the lodge they found that there were three guns there.

Mr. Serjeant Parry.—What do you mean by "three guns." Was the shooting lodge fortified ?

Mrs. Farquhar.—No, certainly not. I mean that there was a shooting party of three gentlemen there ; and in sporting phrase the gentlemen are numbered by their guns. In consequence of their being at the lodge the lady and child who accompanied her were obliged to go to the hotel close by. They stayed there for some time until some of the gentlemen left, when the lady who accompanied her having also left, she went to the shooting-box and lived there with Captain Brooke. She did so until Christmas, 1876, when she returned to Neville-terrace with Captain Brooke. She only then saw her husband for a few days, as he left for the Continent. While she was in Scotland her husband corresponded with her, and was quite aware that she was with Captain Brooke. At that time her husband's income was 300l. a year, and before her husband left for the Continent they agreed to divide that amount between them, and she sent him his share of it to Vienna, where he was at the time. While he was away Captain Brooke paid the expenses of the house. Her husband was aware of that. They afterwards removed to Sussex-place. The house was taken by Captain Brooke, who lived with her there. Her husband was aware of that.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Parry.—After marriage her husband sold out of the army. He sold out for over 4,000l., and he had 500l. a year given him by his grandmother, which he was entitled to, inherited by his father, or rather by his mother. After the 4,000l. was spent her husband was hard up for money. He sold a property in Wales which was left to him by his friends. With the proceeds of that sale his debts were paid off, but her debts were not paid off. They amounted to some 500l. Her husband and Captain Brooke were most intimate and familiar friends. They had been schoolboys together. Captain Brooke had two children, having been married, and a widower. One was a boy and the other a girl. Her husband was very fond of the boy, and she was very fond of the girl. While they were residing at Glannymawr, in Wales, Captain Brooke and his children visited them there. Having charge of the children was the same as a mother would have done. When the children were on their holidays they always passed the time with her and her husband. She could not remember the date when familiarities between her and Captain Brooke commenced. When her husband went to Scotland, in May, 1876, he took Captain Brooke's boy with him, and when she went with Captain Brooke afterwards she took his daughter Minnie with her. She had a child by Captain Farquhar, which died soon after its birth, and her husband always told her that it was because Captain Brooke's son was the same age his boy would have been had he lived, that he loved him so well,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

In the PROPERTY and DEBTS of JAMSETJEE HEERJEEBHAI BHAJEEWALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under instructions from L. W. G. RIVETT-CARNAC, Esquire, Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the Property and Credits of the deceased, abovenamed, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION the HEREDITAMENTS and PREMISES hereinafter mentioned, belonging to the above Estate, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th day of July, instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their Office, No. 28, Meadows Street, Fort.—Dated this 3rd day of July, 1879.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Solicitors, High Court.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate on the west side of Second Coombarwala Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1924 and 1926, new Survey No 4094, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 113 and now under No. 114, containing by admeasurement 1704-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the said 2nd Coombarwala Street, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the house of Ganoba Manajee, and on or towards the south by the house of Ramjee Narayen.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BLACKWOOD LOGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder on the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, about 100 superior blackwood logs.

In small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN CHINCH BUNDER, FOURTH ROW.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Khoja Dhathoobhoy Ebram, and on account and at the risk of Boocaram Govind, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 11th day of June, 1872.

Firstly.—All that piece of Fazundaree ground, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Chinch Bunder, 4th Row, in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed under No. 2 containing by admeasurement 22 feet in breadth and 32 feet in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Chinch Bunder, 4th Row, on the north by the house of Ludha Lowana, and on the south by the house of Nowrojee Heerjee.

Secondly.—All that piece of Fazundaree ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Chinch Bunder 4th Row, assessed under No. 18, containing by admeasurement 22 feet in breadth and 24 feet and 6 inches in length or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the house of Pessoo Majra, on the West by the house of Khundoo Barber, on the North by vacant ground and on the South by the Chinch Bunder 4th Row. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

15 cases T. Red Dresses.
10 ,, white Dhoties.
10 bales Grey Dhoties.
2 cases T. Red prints.

An invoice of superior perfumery from Napoleon, Price and Co., just landed ex S. S. Indus, comprising real old brown Windsor soap, glycerine and sim ni medalcovy, clarified honey soap, transparent glycerine soap, frangipani pomade, marrow oil, limejuice and glycerine golden oil, essence of white rose, moss rose, jockey club, bouquet, damask rose, &c. A few articles of furniture of a gentleman comprising carved, blackwood, drawing room, pier, work, and dressing tables, conversation sofas, ottoman, chiffoniers, wardrobe, dressing glass, a solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schroder, table ornaments, real China flower jars, &c., &c.

A double barrelled pin fire gun by James. By order of Sha Goolabchund Roychund Jeoman and Sons, and on account and at the risk of Bhaichund Vurdhman.

14 cashmere shawls of different colors.
1 ,, dressing gown.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana, the undermentioned machinery on account and at the risk of Mr. Ebram Ramjee, the mortgagor thereof.

Marine boiler, steam engine, condenser engine, bed plate, crank shaft, low and high pressure cylinders, low and high pressure slide valve, low and high pressure pistons, eccentric rods, piston rods, propeller shafts, screws, crab winches, blocks, pulleys, plates, pipes, stones, beamscale with weights, jolly boat, wooden spars, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance within 3 days.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from the sole legatee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 9th August next, submit to Public Auction, on the premises at 4 P.M., if not previously disposed of the undermentioned valuable landed property, in pursuance of the power of sale conferred in the indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 2nd day of June, 1869, and executed by Mr. Jejeebhoy Jehangeer Lam, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or dwelling-house and tenement standing thereon, situate on the north side of Girgaum Back Road, in the Island of Bombay, and numbered 221, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, which said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 301, and which said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and contains by admeasurement two hundred and forty-eight square yards and four-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, and is bounded on the East by the house of Manockjee Byramjee Cooper, on the West by the first Parsee Wadi Gully, on the north by the house of Hormusjee Shirasjee Cooper, and on the south by the said Girgaum Back Road.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th July, 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned on account of the undermentioned parties.

On account and risk of Abdool Tyeb Roosum Ally.
A T K—1,299,102—4 cases buttons, reflectors, wicks, &c., ex "Ashwick Castle."

On account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan.
A D—32, 35/6, 43/4—5 cases padlocks, pins, pens, hooks and eyes, ex "Trentham Hall."

On account and risk of Noormahomed H. Cassum.
N H C—3,5—3 cases buttons, penholders, purses, &c., ex "Avondale."

On account and risk of Essa Jamal.
E J 17/18—2 cases padlocks and purses, ex "Surat."

On account and risk of Esmailjee Essoobhoy.
E E—2/8—3 cases Amorces, ex "Lumley Castle."

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome powerful Australian mare.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood household furniture best plated rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a circular glass fronted miniature brougham, by Thorn, a bay Arab horse, &c., the property of Major C. H. Strutt, the same comprises rich engraved glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and tea services, best plated ware, such as soup dish covers containing 3 hotwater curry dishes, vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and egg stands, tea pitcher, silver, tea set, epergne, butter pot, breakfast companions, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, 18 pair fish knives and forks, 12 pair silver fruit knives and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, side board, mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier, writing side, sofa and card tables, easy folding reclining and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, single, double and 3 light hanging argand lamps, a sweet toned grand square piano by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," iron four post bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English built glass fronted minature brougham by "Thorn."
1 Powerful Bay Arab horse.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

Also a quantity of glass and plated ware, crockery, &c., the property of another gentleman having no further use of them.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Vincent Lodge, 201, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, an English-built barouche, a pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses (if not previously disposed of by private sale), sets of double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of E. Gay, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m., on the same day.

On THURSDAY, the 7th day of August 1879, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dadur Station, G. I. P. Railway, 50 bags of bark weighing about 87 Bengal maunds consigned from Nassick in name of Bhugwanbhoy Caderbhoy.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan.

A B—1-14 — gilt chains, hardware, ex. Lord of the Isles.
On account and risk of Abdool Tyeb Hoosan Ally.
A T E—103 4 — 2 cases buttons, hardware, ex. Avondale.
On account and risk of Moorad Ally Goolam Ally—
M C—36-40—5 bales paper.
On account and risk of Abdool Kayom Suraf Ally.
A K S—45-55—11 cases butter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th July, 1879.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,
CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

Montferrant Claret of 46 to 50 Galls.	Hhd.	.....	Rs. 47
St. Emilion do.	do.	do.	..... ,, 220
St. Julien do.	do.	do.	..... ,, 275
Medoc per dozen quarts	.....	.....	,, 10
St. Julien do.	.....	.....	,, 18
Margaux do.	.....	.....	,, 25

BRANDY IN CASES.

Cognac Vieux per dozen ..... Rs. 19
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Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co.,
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EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.
DE ST. MARCEAUX RHEIMS.
Per doz. case Qts...Rs. 40-0 Credit.
Do. do. .. ,, 38-4 Cash
APPLY TO SOLE AGENTS,
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WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE

FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing a regular flow of the organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body, with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 14, Vere Street, Bond, W., England, In Bottles ONLY, 1s, 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne. Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

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Established under the Auspices of Government A. D. 1808.

NOVELTIES IN BREAKFAST FRAMES. ELECTRO-PLATED.

THE BOY AND GATE.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 41 CASH.

THE COCK,
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 25 CASH.

THE ELEPHANT.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 33 CASH.

THE PUMP.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 33 CASH.

THE BIRD'S NEST.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 36 CASH.

THE DUMB WAITER.
(THE PRINCE OF WALES' BEAR.)
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 36 CASH.
OXYDIZED, Rs. 38 CASH.

THE PORTER BOTTLE.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 33 CASH.

THE GOAT.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 36 CASH.

THE SINGING BIRD.
For Pepper, Mustard and Salt.
Rs. 44 CASH.

OUR FAITHFUL FRIEND.

A very pretty little Breakfast frame in Electro-plate, a Dog carrying in his mouth a Basket for Salt, on either side a Mustard and Pepper Pot.

Rs. 40 CASH.

NEW COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME.

WITH BUTTER DISH, TOAST RACK, EGG CUPS AND SPOONS, CRUET, MUSTARD, PEPPER AND SALT, *with* CALL BELL, *on stand, in Best Electro-plate.*

Rs. 90 CASH.

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"THE TANTALUS."

This elegant Novelty is a patented invention, admirably adapted for use in this country. The metal bar across the top is locked by a SPRING BRAMAH LOCK, *thus securing the contents of the* BOTTLES, *when unlocked it may be moved aside and the* DECANTERS *rendered available.* HAMILTON AND CO. *have them in stock of various sizes, some of* BRIGHT NICKEL AND GILT, *others in* BRITISH OAK AND GILT. *In all cases the* DECANTERS *are richly cut* FLINT GLASS.

PRICES FROM Rs. 75 TO Rs. 185 CASH.

RAMPART ROW. HAMILTON & CO. JUNE 30TH, 1879.

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HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THE HOT SEASON.

WE have now in hand a large stock of goods specially adapted for wear during the very hot weather.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Thin Gauze Banians (absorbing), from	2 8	each
,, Lisle Thread Socks, from	15 0	doz.
Fine Lisle Socks, from	8 8	,,
Very fine Balbriggan Sock embroidered (speciality)	28 8	doz.
Thin soft Merino Socks from	23 0	doz.
Ladies Lisle Thread Hose from	18 8	doz.

SHIRTS.

"The Zephyr Cloth," very thin and cool, choice new patterns, with collar attached	6 8	each
French Cambrics, good style and fast colours, with collar attached	5 0	,,
Fine Long Cloth, made exclusively for India, with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	5 8	,,

SLEEPING SUITS.

"The Zephyr Cloth"	11 0	each
Oxford	11 0	,,
Cambric	7 8	,,
Silk and Wool	19 0	,,
All silk (a great luxury)	25 0	,,

SCARFS AND TIES.

Linen Pin Scarf new shades, just arrived	1 8	each
Coloured Cambric Ties, all widths, from	5 0	doz.
Washing Silk Windsors, Light Fancy Checks, and Blue or Black ground, white spot	2 8	each

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Pith Helmets, new shape	6 8	
Drill on Cork Helmets	6 8	
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Ellwood's Patent Sun Hats and Helmets, with Air Chamber for Ladies and Gentlemen	15 0	
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Tweed Hats, new shapes	5 0	
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Fine Muslin Puggrees	2 0	
Sun Umbrellas white cotton (lined)	5 8	
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LIGHT THIN TWEED SUITINGS, TROUSERINGS, FINE SERGES, &c., &c.
Made expressly for hot weather wear in India.

Less Ten per cent. discount for prompt Cash.

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OR

OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,

MANUFACTURED BY

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Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
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It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c. ; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson ; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin ; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett ; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz. : The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application ; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has double the body of Lead, or of Oxide Zinc, has the most brilliant whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather. Will never blister with the hottest sun.

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